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Nat'l fatherland front supported in Kabul, provinces meetings

LASHKARGAH, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—Our working noble compatriots expressed all-out support for the first general conference of the national and patriotic forces of the country for preliminary preparations for formation of the vast national fatherland front, warmly welcoming the fundamental statement made by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and DRA Prime Minister at the conference.

According to Bakhtar report from Lashkargah, Helmand province, the workers and employees of Bost Enterprize, Laipadary and Carpentry held a function on the occasion with the participation of the cadres, party activists and members of the provincial city committee.

The function which reflected the solidarity of the participants for holding the first general conference

Namibians to intensify armed struggle

BELGRADE, Jan. 14, (Tass).—Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West People's Organisation (SWAPO), in an interview with local journalists, stated that the people of Namibia will intensify the armed struggle for their emancipation if the talks in Geneva are frustrated through the fault of the republic of South Africa. We are deeply convinced, he pointed out, that this struggle is the most effective means to eliminate the racist regime of Pretoria.

Sam Nujoma said the SWAPO will demand the convocation of an OAU special conference on Namibia as well as the implementation of a number of diplomatic and political measures against the South African racists. We shall seek the imposition of all-embracing economic sanctions against the republic of South Africa, including a ban on the deliveries of oil to Pretoria, he said.

In the international arena Namibia after gaining independence will pursue a policy of non-alignment and contribute as much as it can to the cause of mankind's further progress, the SWAPO President pointed out.

All means of production and national wealth of the country, Sam Nujoma emphasised, will belong to the people. We shall introduce free education and ban racial discrimination.

Having pointed out the great progress in the cause of the deliverance of Africa from imperialism, colonialism and racism, Sam Nujoma voiced confidence in the Namibian people's victory at an earliest date in the struggle for the freedom of their motherland.

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—Some material for literacy courses, supplied by the Labour Syndicate of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was handed over to Sattar Purdeh, President of the Central Council of the Craftsmen Union of Afghanistan, by Jindrich Novak, secretary of Czechoslovak Embassy in Kabul yesterday, which was received with thanks.

ce of the national and patriotic forces for formation of the vast national fatherland front was addressed by director of publicity, extension and education of Helmand provincial committee who spoke on the need for formation of the front for safeguarding the honours of the homeland and the gains of the new evolutionary phase of Saur Revolution.

Later, a number of the workers and employees in their speeches expressed every support for establishing the vast national fatherland front and the fundamental statement of the conference.

The function ended with a resolution. According to another report from Sheberghan, Jazujian province, the teachers and students of various schools and large number of the local residents of Aqcha also held a similar function on the occasion.

The function was addressed by deputy secretary to Aqcha woleswali and a number of the local working people expressing unreserved support for formation of the vast national front for flourishing Afghanistan and eliminating the sworn enemies of the people, and that of homeland and our revolution.

Some primary organisations of the Democratic Organisation for Afghan Youth in their general meetings also expressed their solidarity with the conference of the national and patriotic forces for preliminary preparations for the constituent congress of the vast national fatherland front in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the fundamental statement made by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of PDPA CC, President of RC and Prime Minister, expressing readiness for strengthening the social

1,000 years documents

BERLIN, Jan. 14, (ADN).—Certificates, records and maps covering period of over one thousand years are being kept in the ten state archives of the German Democratic Republic. The oldest piece is a king's certificate at the Magdeburg state archives. It dates from the year 902 and is made of white calfskin.

The material to be found at the Potsdam Central State Archives would total 60,000 metres if set in row. Every year scientists from more than fifty countries study there German history from eight centuries. Also material about the history of the German labour movement as well as about fascism can be found at the Potsdam archives.

Documents from the state archives were used for the reconstruction of the German state opera in Berlin and for analysing the foundation soil of the palace of the republic Berlin. Expensive drilling work for the construction of the Berlin—Rostock express motor road could be avoided by analysing respective records.

The GDR is a member of the international council of archives of the UNESCO encouraging world-wide cooperation of archives.

ial pillars of the national fatherland front.

The meetings, held at the primary organisations of Rahiman Baba and Ansari high schools, 1st part of Khair Khana Mena, Labour and Construction Department and eleven other primary organisations, were addressed by some members of the City Committee and some secretaries to the precincts of the Democratic Organisation for Kabul Youth.

Law of sea draft convention

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, (Tass correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports).

The editorial committee has started at the UN headquarters discussing the text of the final unofficial draft convention on the law of the sea. It will be submitted for consideration of the tenth session of the third law of sea conference, planned to be held in New York in March-April this year.

Many important issues, linked with ensuring the interests of navigation, fishing, the study of the ocean were settled at the previous sessions of the conference which is attended by representatives of about 150 countries. Provisions of the draft convention on the regime of international straits, establishment of economic zones, of the ultimate width of territorial waters, on

Terrorist actions condemned

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—Scholars, clergymen and noble people of Waziristan strongly condemned the terrorist actions of the sold-out agents of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and Pakistani militarists after Friday prayers, calling their actions against the jurisprudence and the holy religion of Islam.

Referring to the heinous actions of these killers and thieves, they said that those who resort to such actions in the guise of Islam and in the name of a Muslim, actually act against the principles of the holy religion of Islam.

protection of the ocean from pollution were elaborated.

The approach to the development of deep-water mineral-rich concretions is in the opinion of UN experts, the most important outstanding issue. A heavy blow on the quest of mutually-acceptable solutions in this sphere was struck by the congress of the United States, which adopted an act contrary to international law. In accordance with that act, American monopolies have got "the right" to extract mineral resources in international waters. That great-power, purely imperialist action is in the spirit of the policy of the present American administration which declared the whole world a sphere of "vital interests" of the United States. It runs counter to the stand of the law of the sea conference which regards the resources of the world ocean as belonging to the whole of mankind.

US representatives are now seeking inclusion into the draft convention of provisions on "protection of investments" into the development of sea-bottom resources. In other words they would like to put international law at the service of American monopolies.

On situation in el Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Jan. 14, (ADN).—"Don't shoot your brothers, join the popular struggle instead", commandante Joaquin Villalobos, a member of the United Revolutionary Leadership (DRU), has urged soldiers of the Salvadorean junta in an appeal on radio liberation.

Observers are of the opinion that the recent success of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front is due to the broad support it is receiving from the Salvadorean people and the noticeably falling morale of the junta troops. Latest reports say that the liberation forces are in control of Sonsonate, Morazan, Cabanas and Santa and provinces.

At a press conference here on Monday, president Jose Napoleon Duarte said that the junta had again asked the USA for support against the offensive of the revolutionary forces.

The Guatemalan regime is concentrating troops on its border to El Salvador.

According to reports from San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, Guatemala has already taken part in the fighting against FMLN units.

This year 13,000 young construction workers are working at Berlin building sites.



The Afghan peasants are working enthusiastically for flourishing the country.

Palestinian journalist on US interference

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—"The United States has been and remains the main source of supplies to counter-revolutionary gangs, above all from the territory of Pakistan. This was stressed by prominent Palestinian journalist Zakaria Shahin who recently visited Afghanistan."

In his book entitled "Six days in Afghanistan", which was printed in Beirut, he writes that enemies of the Afghan people receive from the United States arms, toxic agents used for subversive actions in Afghanistan.

"The American govern-

ment encourages other countries to continue and increase military aid to counter-revolutionary elements he writes. "Mercenary units, who commit sallies from their bases in Pakistan, get anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns, ammunition from China through a water route and by the Karakorum Highway, and also by air."

"There is no doubt, Shahin writes, that the US intelligence services play the main part in delivering arms and military hardware to counter-revolutionary bands in Afghanistan."

Zakaria Shahin writes in detail about his trip, meetings with political leaders and public organisations in Afghanistan.

The trip, he points out, took place at a time when Western propaganda launched a hostile campaign against Afghanistan.

Meetings at which we were present testify to the falsity of such assertions, the author stresses. At the meetings representatives of various strata of the population expressed readiness to defend the Saur Revolution, arms in hand.

The author touches in detail on the proposals of the Afghan leadership to build its relations with neighbouring states, specifically with Pakistan and Iran on the principles of goodneighbourliness, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutually-beneficial cooperation.

The initiative of Afghanistan, which was put forward in the May 14, 1980, statement provides a reliable basis for mutual relations

Soviet peace committee delegation visits US

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, (Tass).—The visit of a delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee in the United States proceeds with great success. The guests from the USSR are staying here at the invitation of the influential US public organisation, the American Friends Service Committee.

Members of the delegation visited Washington, Boston, Hartford and Philadelphia, had numerous meetings with representatives of broad American public, spoke more than once over the US radio and television.

The Soviet peace champions spare no efforts for ensuring further development of the process of the relaxation of international tension and development of cooperation among nations, the head of the Soviet delegation, chairman of the Soviet peace committee academician Yevgeny Fyodorov said at a press conference here.

To continue a useful dialogue with representatives of the American public, to make joint efforts in the quest for the ways and methods of containing the arms race, for advance towards real disarmament—such are the aims of our tour of the United States, Yevgeny Fyodorov said.

We are convinced that the peoples of the USA and the USSR can do much for arresting the arms race, a statement circulated by the New York branch of

Literacy course certificates distributed

KABUL, Jan. 14, (Bakhtar).—23 housewives, who have graduated from a literacy course, received their certificates yesterday.

The certificates were distributed in a function by director of Women Department of the National Agency for Campaign Against Illiteracy.

The graduates are from families of the Technical Services Unit and Unit-4 Armoured force of Puli-Charkhi and Health Clinic at the First Part of Khair Khana.

Japan's prime minister in Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 14, (ADN).—Zenko Suzuki, Japan's prime minister, arrived in Singapore on Tuesday, the third stage of his 13-day tour of the countries of the association of southeast Asian nations (ASEAN). Suzuki, who amongst others, is accompanied by Masayoshi Ito, minister of foreign affairs and Takao Kameoka, minister of agriculture, will stay for three days in Singapore.

The Japanese Premier, who visited the Philippines and Indonesia before, has submitted to the ASEAN states a four-point plan on economic assistance. In Indonesia he repeated Japan's attitude towards security and stability in the region and declared that the economic successes of his country depended decisively on peace and prosperity in southeast Asia.

Racists blocking road to Namibia independence

BERLIN, Jan. 14, (ADN).—The endeavours of the United Nations to pave the way for Namibian independence have up to now always been blocked by the South African racists, Der Morgen Daily of the German Democratic Republic says on Tuesday. The liberal democratic newspaper points to the racists' attempts "to throw a cover over the continued occupation of the country by arranging mock elections from which SWAPO supporters were excluded and by installing a puppet regime".

"But the world community refused to be deceived by all this. The legitimate demands of the Namibians under SWAPO leadership have received greater and greater recognition. South Africa, however, found support for its Namibia policy among the international monopolies and in the centres of imperialism", Der Morgen goes on.

(Continued on P. 4)

KABUL NEW TIMES

Editorial

Undeclared war against Afghanistan continues

The undeclared war which has been launched by the imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan unfortunately continues with its intensity. The imperialists, led by US in collusion with the Chinese Chauvinism and, Pakistan military circles and reaction of the region, continue not only their military help to the counter-revolutionaries and enemies of Saur Revolution but also the propaganda campaign which has been launched against the party, government and hardworking people of Afghanistan. They are striving to fight Saur Revolution on two fronts opened since its victory.

The imperialists want to topple down the rule of working class in Afghanistan and bring back in to power a negligible small minority of the privileged class and exploiters who ruled over this backward country for long years. Now the lot of the enemies of Saur Revolution and the feudal lords is in the focus of attention of US imperialism and its allies. According to reports reaching here the US imperialism and its allies are working on a large military, political and economic strategy in this part of the world to safeguard their so-called "vital interests".

These reports have made it clear that the US imperialism in collaboration with Britain and regime of Sadat are supplying the counter-revolutionaries and the enemies of Saur Revolution with arms and sophisticated deadly weapons. They not only supply the counter-revolutionaries with arms but also assign a large number of secret agents to carry out destructive and subversive activities together with the armed bandits exported into Afghanistan.

The subversive elements and agents will try to enter into Afghanistan and carry out terrorist activities with an attempt to create an atmosphere of fear and terror in the country, and generate rumours among the heroic and valorous people of Afghanistan. Moreover, they give away large sums of money to counter-revolutionaries, reactionaries and enemies of Saur Revolution in order to continue their destructive acts against the Saur Revolution and the innocent people of this country.

On the other hand they continue intensifying their propaganda campaign against the party, government and people of Afghanistan in a move to divert the public opinion

against Saur Revolution and the gains it has already achieved in the interest of the large masses of people who had suffered much at the hand of exploiters and oppressive ruling class. The propaganda and false and distorted facts carried by the mass media of the imperialist countries is part of the plan of US imperialism to bring the Saur Revolution to failure.

But the propaganda of the imperialist has no impact now on the people of Afghanistan and the people of the world. Many foreigners have come to Afghanistan since the victory of Saur Revolution and especially its new evolutionary phase. To please their governments and the media they work with many western journalists carried in their papers and radios, and televisions false reports

and lies about revolutionary Afghanistan. However, there have been a good number of eye witnesses, visitors and factual reporters who fearlessly admitted that what the western mass media carry about Saur Revolution and the government of Afghanistan has been contrary to the real situation in the country.

The imperialists have raised a high cry and hue that life is not normal in Afghanistan and that the government has no control over the situation. But such lies and reports have repeatedly refuted not only by the Afghans themselves but also by the foreigners who are living in this country and those who now and then pay a visit to this country to find out what is going on. Admittedly, the first thing which attracts the attention of foreign visitors is the prevalence of a calm atmosphere in the country. The British Parliamentary delegation for example, in its recent visit to Afghanistan, clearly acknowledged that all the news and reports carried by the western press and mass media are false distorted and contrary to the real prevailing situation in Afghanistan.

The members of this delegation saw by their own eyes that the situation was calm and stabilised and that the people were busy carrying out their normal daily affairs.

The people of Afghanistan are continuing their support for their government to help it carry out its development efforts.

The undeclared war and the campaign of propaganda carried by the imperialists will sustain defeat because the cause of our people is sacred.

INT'l PRESS

PRAGUE, Jan. (Ceteka). — Many Polish workers have realized that the uncompromising stand of some leading "solidarity" representatives on the introduction of free Saturdays means in reality their intention to create new sources of social crisis, said Rude Pravo on the Saturday January 10 which was declared a working day by the government.

The majority of the people accepted the program of the government to introduce free Saturdays gradually and did not heed the demagogic appeal of the "solidarity" to start five-day weeks since January 1, being aware of the enormous economic losses which also they would feel.

Even this time, there were numbers of those who blindly obeyed the call of those who made no secret that they wanted a confrontation with the government on the free Saturday issue. However, also a number of solidarity members support the programme of the government rather than the stand of the Gdansk headquarters of the daily.

TOKYO, Jan. (Tass). — A group of high-ranking officials from the Japanese defence agency led by the agency's deputy head Taku Yamazaki left for the United States on January 12.

According to the local press, the principal aim of the visit is to secure Washington's "understanding" in respect to the size of the Japanese military budget for the 1981 fiscal year. The draft state budget, approved by the cabinet of ministers, provides for 2.4 trillion yen for military purposes, the record-high figure in post-war years, which is 7.6 percent more than spending in the current year. However, they in Washington, as it is seen from an official statement by the State Department, are obviously displeased that Tokyo did not comply with the American demand for raising allocations for militarisation by a minimum of 9.7 percent.

PRAGUE, Jan. (Ceteka). — A special fund of 100 million dollars from which research institutes in the ASEAN member states are to be financed is to help keep the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore economically and politically dependent on the imperialist powers, Rude Pravo said.

In its commentary on the current Middle East tour of countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations by Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki, the paper said that with its economic and technological aid to the South-East Asian countries, Japan follows its own interests. Japanese businessmen regard the ASEAN countries as an extensive field for expanding their economic and capital influence.

has asked the people to form a new consultative assembly instead of parliamentary elections. He has promised to increase the number of cabinet members and to install a few non-military cabinet members to replace the military men at the cabinet.

However, this proposal was not accepted by high ranking military figures, as it would run counter to their interests. At the same time this proposal was strongly opposed by parties and people as it will again put off the elections for an indefinite period of time.

NATO's dangerous trends

The main feature of a policy the US and NATO leadership have latterly been pursuing, the Zarubezhnoye Voennoye Obozreniye (Review of Foreign Military Affairs), journal, organ of the Ministry of Defence of the USSR, points out, is the striving to expand military preparations and to develop a potential for waging an aggressive war against socialist countries.

As is known, in the early 1980s the North Atlantic bloc has made a full-scale start on implementing the long-term military programme providing for all-round modernisation of its armed forces. Simultaneously, the journal says, the NATO leadership is engaged in a search for optimal forms and methods of effecting a planned increase in the combat and operational capabilities of the allied armed forces of the bloc. The research centres and other institutions of the military and civilian departments of NATO are being widely enlisted for doing the job. By calculating the different variants of military operations against the Warsaw Treaty countries, they define the alignment of forces and make forecasts of the possible course and outcome of an armed struggle between the opposed groupings of forces in Europe up to the year 2000.

These matters are being widely studied in the course of operational and combat training of NATO's headquarters and troops. Its basis is made up of standard exercises. These are carried out at all levels—from the strategic sector to the level of large and smaller units of all armed services. Yet another step of several standard measures in a series of military manoeuvres being held according to a single plan against a common tactical and strategic background. Most symptomatic in this respect are the annual autumn exercises code-named Autumn Forge. The current autumn series of these manoeuvres is unprecedented for its scale. In

all, from Norway to Turkey, there are 320,000 officers and men, thousands of tanks, aircraft and ships taking part in the exercises. The lion's share of this force—170,000 troops—is engaged in practising modern warfare methods on West German territory. Concealing in the guise of separate exercises the true scale of militarist preparations, the NATO Command fully tests with their aid some particular variant of preparing, unleashing and waging a war against the community of socialist nations.

Simultaneously with increasing the nuclear potential of NATO's allied forces, the Command of the North Atlantic bloc pays much attention to increasing the potentials of headquarters and troops for waging a war with the use of only conventional armaments. The solution to this problem the NATO Command sees in improving the strategic deployment system. In the first place, in creating conditions for fast increasing in Europe the groupings of allied forces through the airlifting of additional troops from the USA, Britain and Canada. Linking these actions of the American brasshats with officials' statements concerning the reappraisal by Washington of its military strategic plans in connection with the present policy of China, Western observers believe that what takes place is the re-orientation towards Europe of those large and other units which had been formerly meant for operations in the Far East.

A start has been made on widely enlisting for the exercises of NATO's allied forces civilian organs of power and various organisations in countries of the bloc, which makes it possible, NATO experts believe, to carry out comprehensive preparations for war, that is, to solve, among other things, political and economic questions. For instance, during the strategic Wintex-79 command post exercises, civilian bodies rehearsed plans for the mobilisation of

economic resources, for alerting the civilian defence systems, and for providing all-round support to operations by armed forces. Apart from participation in such measures, separate exercises of the Simex type are held independently with them. This feature of operational training is an expression of a stable trend towards militarisation of all aspects of the activity of NATO countries.

Analysing the exercises of NATO allied forces held in the last few years, Western observers point to a number of new points in the theoretical views on waging a war, which appeared in the seventies and have a trend towards further development. They believe that a final reappraisal of the place of every possible form of war has been given embodiment in a "flexible response" strategy. If formerly stress was mainly made on preparations for a whole-sale nuclear war, today much attention in NATO plans is being paid to greatly increasing the preparedness of headquarters and troops for unleashing and waging a limited nuclear war (not developing into a global confrontation). Such a war is conceived as taking place within a certain territorial expanse (European and Atlantic theatres of war) and the warfare means are being pre-determined: conventional armaments, chemical and tactical nuclear weapons. Such a war is now viewed as an entirely independent kind.

The idea of limiting war to the confines of Europe belongs to the US leadership, which it expressed even in the sixties. However, these plans did not for a long time meet with support in the West European countries. The governments of the latter believed that it is only the use of American strategic nuclear forces from the outset of war or after a short time of waging it without conventional armaments and tactical nuclear means that would make it possible

to gain a decisive success in an armed conflict between the two world systems. Subsequently, the recognition of parity with the Soviet Union in strategic nuclear forces and the conclusion ensuing therefrom about the inevitability of a retaliatory strike upon US territory in the event of a whole-sale nuclear war touched off by the imperialists, placed Washington's strategists allegedly in a "hopeless" position: on the one hand, for reaching the global imperialist aims it was necessary to continue preparations for war (including nuclear-missile war) and, on the other, the possibility of a retaliatory blow should be minimised. As a way out the decision was taken on what is referred to the "comprehensive arming" of NATO countries, on developing "Euro-strategic nuclear forces" and on raising armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc to a qualitatively new level.

Implementation of the programmes drawn up, in the opinion of US military experts, will enable the bloc to wage a war against the socialist countries without resorting to the use of the entire might of US strategic nuclear forces, but to do so only by using part of it, in the first place, "forward-based forces". Typical in this respect is the US President's Directive 59, which is regarded as an official announcement of a new nuclear war strategy.

The main essence of this strategy, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out, "virtually comes to making the very idea of nuclear war sort of acceptable to public opinion". The same goal is served by the talk about the ostensibly "limited", "partial" use of nuclear weapons, talk which has nothing to do with reality and which only deludes peoples. The new nuclear war strategy of the USA, as is now being admitted in Washington, too, is a dangerous step towards an escalated world nuclear holocaust.

The rights of disabled persons

The Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons defines the term "disabled person" as meaning

"any person unable to ensure by himself or herself, wholly or partly, the necessities of a normal individual and or social life, as a result of a deficiency either congenital or not, in his or her physical or mental capabilities".

Among the principles and rights set out in the Declaration are the following:

—Disabled persons shall enjoy all the rights set forth in the Declaration. These rights shall be granted to all disabled persons without any exception whatsoever and without distinction or discrimination on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, state of wealth, birth or any other situation applying either to the disabled person himself or herself or to his or her family.

—Disabled persons have the inherent right to respect for their human dignity. Disabled persons, whatever the origin, nature and seriousness of their handicaps and disabilities, have the same fundamental rights as their fellow citizens of the same age, which implies first and foremost the right to enjoy a decent life, as normal and full as possible.

—Disabled persons have the same civil and po-

litical rights as other human beings.

—Disabled persons are entitled to the measures designed to enable them to become as self-reliant as possible.

—Disabled persons have the right to medical, psychological and functional treatment, including prosthetic and orthotic appliances, to medical and social rehabilitation, education, vocational training and rehabilitation, aid, counselling, placement services and other services which will enable them to develop their capabilities and skills to the maximum and will hasten the process of their social integration or reintegration.

—Disabled persons have the right to economic and social security and to a decent standard of living. They have the right, according to their capabilities, to secure and retain employment or to engage in a useful, productive and remunerative occupation and to join trade unions.

—Disabled persons have the right to live with their families or with foster parents and to participate in all social, creative or recreational activities. No disabled person shall be subjected, as far as his or her residence is concerned, to differential treatment other than that required by his or her condition or by the improvement which

he or she may derive therefrom.

—Disabled persons shall be protected against all exploitation, all regulations and all treatment of a discriminatory, abusive or degrading nature.

—Disabled persons shall be able to avail themselves of qualified legal aid when such aid proves indispensable for the protection of their persons and property. If judicial proceedings are instituted against them the legal procedure applied shall take their physical and mental condition fully into account.

The General Assembly, recommended, in 1976, that all Member States should take account of the principles and rights set forth in the Declaration in establishing their policies, plans and programmes. At the same time it proclaimed the year 1981 International Year for Disabled Persons.

The General Assembly in 1971 adopted and proclaimed the Declaration on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons and called for national and international action to ensure that the Declaration would be used as a common basis and frame of reference for the protection of the rights set forth therein. In doing so, the Assembly bore in mind the necessity of assisting mentally retarded persons to develop their abilities in various fields of

activity and of promoting their integration as far as possible in normal life.

Among the principles set forth in the Declaration are the following:

—The mentally retarded person has, to the maximum degree of feasibility, the same rights as other human beings.

—The mentally retarded person has a right to proper medical care and physical therapy and to such education, training, rehabilitation and guidance as will enable him to develop his ability and maximum potential.

—The mentally retarded person has a right to economic security and to a decent standard of living. He has a right to perform productive work or to engage in any other meaningful occupation to the fullest possible extent of his capabilities.

—Whenever possible, the mentally retarded person should live with his own family or with foster parents and participate in different forms of community life. The family with which he lives should receive assistance. If care in an institution becomes necessary, it should be provided in surroundings and other circumstances as close as possible to those of normal life.

(UNIC)

HOME PRESS REVIEW

The editorial of yesterday's Heywad in part reads:

It has been some three years since Zia ul-Haq rules over Pakistan through military power. During this period the plight of toiling people of Pakistan is worsened and a handful parasites thrive on the labour of the poor. Corruption, bribery, smuggling, murders and other social evils has reached its zenith. With the coming into power of a military ruler, freedom of press, parties and parliamentary

elections were banned in Pakistan. In the era of Zia ul-Haq the civilian courts were replaced by military courts.

Zia ul-Haq promised the people of Pakistan that he will hold general elections in such a day but he postponed it. Zia ul-Haq vainly tries to deceive the conscious and wise people of Pakistan. He has again talked of people's participation in government's affairs and under this pretext he wants again to postpone the parliamentary elections indefinitely. He

Czechoslovakia supplies machineries for maintaining Helmand Project

A contract has recently been signed between the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia on the purchase and supply of machineries and instruments needed by the Helmand Valley Maintenance Project.

In this connection the reporter of the Kabul New Times made an interview with Dip. Engineer Ahmad Shah Surkhahi, deputy minister of Irrigation, Ministry of Water and Power.

Talking of the historical background of the project the Deputy Minister of Irrigation said: the Helmand Valley Development Project started its construction work in 1325 under the USAID assistance programme and it continued for a period of almost 33 years.

The project in general is comprised of construction of canals, dams, irrigation establishments, development of agriculture and animal husbandry, public health and education. In short it covered all development aspects of the Helmand Valley.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation of the Ministry of Water and Power said: If we take into consideration the total expenditures of project in 33 years which amount to about 6,500 million afghanis and the sum of money which has to be spent in the future and the returns of the project we would admit that the Helmand Valley development project is like "a broken hand" fastened on the neck of the economy of our homeland.

After the victory of Saur Revolution and especially its new evolutionary phase

when democratic changes were introduced in the country and the imperialist countries cut off their so-called aids in the irrigation section to Afghanistan the supply of implements, equipment and machineries for the completion and maintenance of the Helmand Valley project, the contract had been concluded with the United States of America, was cut off.

In order to complete and maintain the constructions, canals, dams and drainages a great need was felt for supply of a number of machinery, implements and equipment. Fortunately the friendly country of Czechoslovakia came out to cooperate with the Ministry of Water and Power within the framework of the economic and technical cooperations agreement and the 90 million dollars credit of Czechoslovakia to Afghanistan.

Under this cooperation agreement a contract was signed with the commercial section of the Czechoslovakian Embassy in Kabul for mobilisation of the maintenance project of the Helmand Valley. The contract which costs about 4.2 million dollars was signed in the office of the Minister of Water and Power on December 13, 1980 for the supply of construction materials and machineries required.

Under this contract the Czechoslovakian side will deliver to the Afghan side construction machineries such as squators, compressors, crane, rollers, loader, welding machines and other machineries which can meet the requirements of the Helmand Valley Maintenance project.

The cost of the above machineries and materials will be financed from the 90 million credit extended by the government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia under the economic and technical cooperations agreement signed between the two countries on March 31, 1980. For the Afghan side the agreement was signed in Prague by a high ranking delegation of the government of Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The payment of the cost of the machineries and materials envisaged in the contract shall be made as follows.

a. Five percent of the total cost of the machineries and materials shall be provided from the budget of the Ministry of Water and Power for opening of the respective Letter of Credit.

b. The remaining 59 percent will be paid to the exporting companies directly by the Czechoslovakian Obchodni Bank from the 90 million dollar credit of the government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

A source of the Ministry of Water and Power said: The money spent from the above credit will be repaid in eight years in eight instalments. The first instalment shall be paid one year after receiving the first shipment documents.

The machineries, materials and instruments envisaged in the contract shall be shipped to Afghanistan via Tourghondi port and their delivery will be completed in one year after the Letter of Credit is opened. The spare parts of the machineries will be

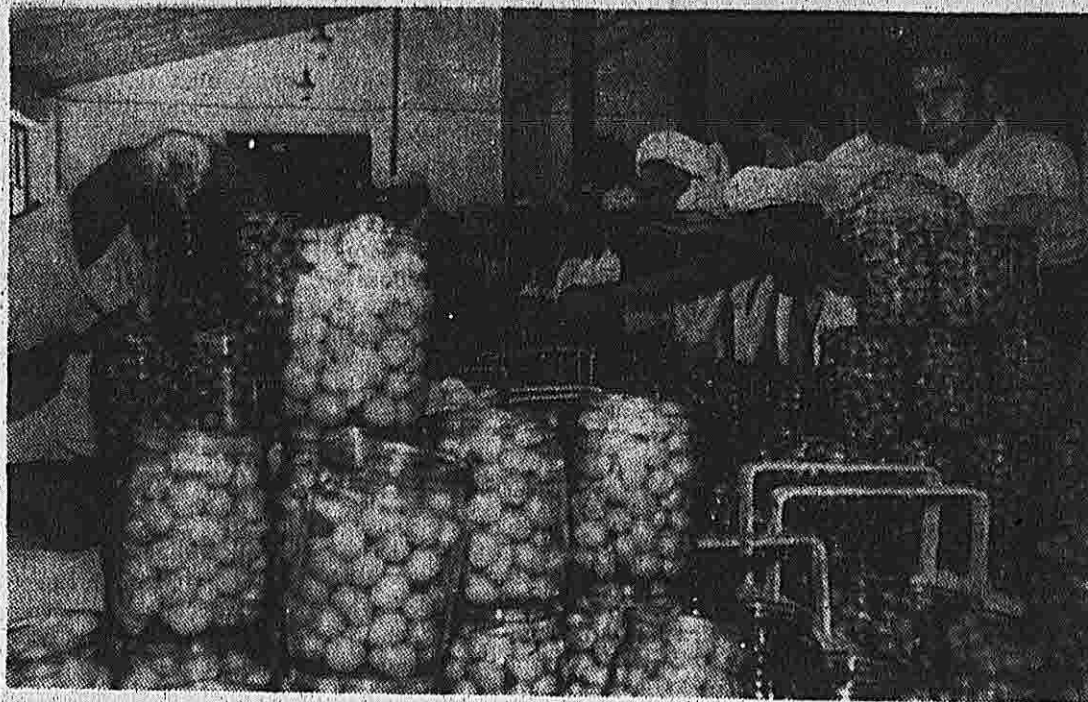
delivered to the Afghan side in 15 months after the opening of Letter of Credit.

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation, Ministry of Water and Power, said: It should be pointed out that the import of the above mentioned machineries will have a decisive and important role in expediting the completion of the project and maintaining it thereafter. Without these machineries the whole Helmand Valley Project would be paralyzed.

It is possible to clean dig, and maintain small canals and ditches with the help of manpower but for a huge project such as the Helmand Valley the supply of machineries is completely necessary for digging, cleaning and repair purposes. To do such work on a big project with manpower and absence of machineries will be waste of time and energy. Absence of machineries in such project will make it non-operational.

It should be stressed that at the construction machineries and other machineries purchased from Czechoslovakia will be mostly used in maintaining the projects related to the Helmand Valley Development Project.

Talking to the future development plan of the Helmand Valley maintenance Project Dip. Engineer Surkhahi said: Construction projects in general and irrigation projects in particular after reaching the operation stage will mainly need repair work and cleaning. Therefore, as long as the above projects do exist there will be a need for maintenance. Thus the Helmand Valley project will continue as long as the main establishments are technically operational.



A Kabul Shop offering variety of fresh fruits during winter times.

Coal and the environment discussed at int'l seminar

An international seminar on coal and the environment opened in Moscow on October 20. It was sponsored by the UN environment program (UNEP), the Soviet commission for UNEP affairs, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Swedish international institute of energy and ecology. The seminar is attended by more than 60 experts from over 20 countries.

It is only natural that specialists have of late been paying increasing interest in coal as a source of energy. The liquid hydrocarbon fuel, which for several decades dominated the world fuel and energy balance, is becoming more and more scarce. The oil problem is also aggravated in view of the tense situation in the Middle East, the world's leading oil bearing area.

The USSR fully provides itself with oil, but Soviet experts think of alter-

native energy sources. Today the hydrocarbon fuel is so valuable for the chemical industry, that it is simply irrational to use it for thermal power stations. Incidentally, the USSR is one of the few nations that have not abandoned coal even in the flourishing of the oil age. Coal extraction in the USSR has practically never decreased in absolute figures. The share of coal in the Soviet fuel and energy balance fell only due to the considerable growth of consumption of other energy sources. Therefore the Soviet experience in all aspects of producing and using coal is of interest for the whole world.

Today the problem is not whether to use coal for fuel and energy needs or not, but in what way it should be used more rationally. Unlike oil, coal poses a number of additional problems: transportation, heat producing effect and environmental modification. Biospheric protection is becoming more and more important in connection with modern coal extraction. The USSR has vast possibilities for developing the open-cast method of coal extraction, the most economical one. But after the development of a deposit by this method a desert remains. In this connection the problem of restoring landscapes has emerged. Soviet specialists have settled this problem, but the cost of coal has not been lowered.

In connection with the transportation of coal the problem emerges if it is more rational to transform it into electric energy in the place of extraction or thousands of kilometers away, in the area of consumption. Most Soviet coal fields are located in Siberia and other faraway

areas, the bulk of energy is consumed in the European part. Therefore it was decided to build big electricity cascades in the areas of coal extraction in order to use energy there, on the spot as well as in central regions delivering it through superpowerful transmission lines. In this way the environment in densely populated areas is protected and transportation means saved.

Academician Dzhermen Gvishiani, Vice Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, said, opening the seminar, that all specialists in coal extraction, transportation and processing should think of the consequences of their work. Mankind should think of preventing environmental purification. The USSR pays much attention to this problem. In the 10th five-year plan period (1976-1980) 11 billion rubles have been spent on biospheric protection from the state budget alone. All mines, coal processing plants and thermal power stations are provided with mighty purifying installations.

In his speech Gordon Goodman (Britain), director of the international institute of energy and ecology, stressed the need to maintain broad cooperation between scientists from different countries in the sphere of coal consumption. He specially noted the considerable breakthrough of Soviet science and technology in working out methods of coal processing, in particular, obtaining liquid and gaseous fuel from coal.

The Moscow seminar was to help specialists to work out a single program of the most rational extraction and utilisation of coal on a modern technological basis.

FIGURE-SKATTING AT LUZHNIKI

Irina Rodnina has captured 24 gold medals at world and European championships and at the Olympics, while her husband Alexander Zaitsev has won 15. They are famous around the world for their victories, openness, and warmth. So it was not surprising that on the day they ceremoniously bowed out of competitive sports, so many very cordial words were said. It is difficult to find the phrases that would provide the definitive answer

to what this wonderful pair has contributed to making figure skating, and sports as a whole, popular.

One can be grateful to their first coach Stanislav Zhuk, and to their second — Tatyana Tarasova — for producing such unparalleled skaters. All adjectives are superfluous, because they all pale in the light emitted by such great athletes.

The farewell ceremony followed the end of the Moskovskiy Novosti Prize

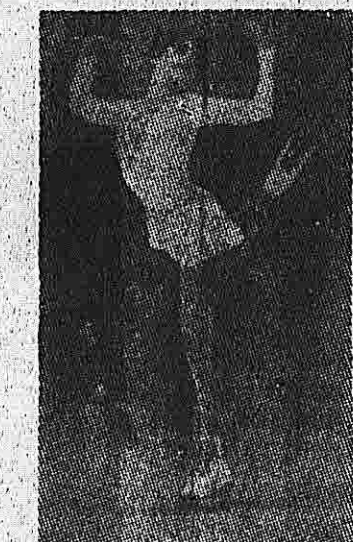
competition.

Soviet skaters captured all the events in the annual figure-skating competition which follows right when winter begins. True, most other countries didn't send their top skaters, but, on the other hand, it would have been nearly impossible to topple the USSR in the pairs, or ice dancing, even if they had.

I would like to make special mention of the ice dancing, where the Moskovskiy Novosti Prize perhaps outshone the world or European championship in class and competition. Behind the winners were the experienced and internationally acclaimed Irina Moiseyeva and Andrei Minenkov, while third-place Natalya Bestemyanova and Andrei Bukin were real crowd-pleasers. The audience literally exploded after their free-skating programme, whose tempo, expressiveness and skating techniques are really to be admired. We won't go into details — that is the domain of the specialists and judges. We can only say that Tatyana Tarasova has brought along an excellent duo which has begun the season well.

Karen Roughton and Mark Reed from Great Britain, a country with long ice-dancing traditions, came ninth, the best the guests were able to do.

All the USSR's top men's skaters took part in the men's singles. Igor Bobrin leads the group and both skaters and spectators alike were eager to see this original skater on the ice. He and his coach Yuri Ovchinnikov, a top name in skating himself just recently, lived up to expectations. Bobrin received an ovation, flowers and the Crystal Skate. Of course,



Svetlana Frantsuzova (USSR).

he will be even better at the European and world championships, and we here would hope that he will at long last win honours at one of them. The top place by a guest was the fourth of Josef Sabovcik (Czechoslovakia).

The ladies' singles event seems to have ossified over the past few years. In any case, as a spectator and technical show, it is behind the rest. Unfortunately, no individuals are around yet who can alter the situation. Vodorezova might be one, but she completed her performance after the compulsory programme. Winner Svetlana Frantsuzova, 17, is obviously off to a successful season, but will she be able to repeat at official tournaments?

The GDR's Janina Wirth, 13, was the runner-up and the only girl from abroad to capture a prize. Janina's performance as such and the GDR coaches' ability to come up with excellent skaters for this event speak volumes. So it will be no surprise if she makes the headlines in a few years.

The pair event didn't



Any Jaskelainen (Finland).

produce any surprises — Vorobyova and Lisovsky were head and shoulders above everyone else. As some of the top Soviet pairs did not skate in all events of the programme, looking to reach peak form at the end of January, it is hard to say anything right now about how well they are prepared.

Perhaps there is some logic in holding future tournaments a bit later, so that all the top skaters would take part in all events.

Our newspaper thanks all foreign and Soviet skaters who took part in the competition. We are also grateful to workers of the USSR Figure-Skating Federation and of the Palace of Sports who did so much to make the competition the success in indubitably was.



Svetla Staneva (Bulgaria). Janina Wirth (GDR).



Grzegorz Glowania (Poland)

Hides for sale

Hides, sheep and goat casings productions of Kabul Slaughter House is for sale.

Local and foreign firms who wish to purchase, should submit their offers to the Purchasing Department of the Kabul Slaughter House and attend at bidding session on 24th Feb. 1981 (Hoot 5th, 1359) in Purchasing Department of Kabul Slaughter House.

Conditions can be seen, cash guarantee is required.

(167) 3-1

Hides for sale

Cow, buffalo, and camel hides, the bi-products of Kabul Slaughter House for 1360 are for sale.

Local and foreign firms who wish to purchase the above on contract should submit their offers to the purchasing department of Kabul Slaughter House, and report at bidding session on March 1st, 1981 (Hoot 10th, 1359), in Purchasing Department of the Kabul Slaughter House.

Conditions can be seen, cash guarantee is required.

(168) 3-1

Way of solving problems

MOSCOW, Jan. 14. (Tass).—Behind smokescreens of prattling about "neutrality" and "a desire for a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict", the United States tries hard to strengthen its military presence in the Persian Gulf region, "Sovetskaya Rossiya" writes. Naval forces have been concentrated in the Gulf, American bases in the Indian Ocean and militaristic outposts in Oman have been alerted and AWACS (early warning) aircraft have been sent to Saudi Arabia.

Some people in the United States and in the West hypocritically declare that the military presence in the Persian Gulf region allegedly is a "stabilising factor". But what "stabilisation" can there be if a "new nuclear policy of the United States for the Middle East" was recently proclaimed in Washington. It envisages the deliveries of nuclear weapons to that region and their utilisation there.

Emphasising the enormous interest of statesmen, the public and the peoples of the Near and Middle East and also of many other countries in Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for safeguarding peace and security in that region, the newspaper draws attention to the fact that the advocates of militaristic gambles try to discredit the Soviet proposals.

A thesis has been adv-

Illusion and reality

MOSCOW, Jan. 12.—Tass news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Kamal El Din Hasan Ali, deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, in a statement made on Sunday after a meeting with British Foreign Secretary Carrington who is visiting in Cairo, asserted that the EEC member-countries' initiative with regard to the Middle East conflict do not contradict the Camp-David agreements. This is an obvious juggling with facts, which is indicative of Cairo's endeavours to peddle create a semblance as if the wish as reality and there still exists a way out of the impasse and isolation in which the Sadat regime found itself after making the deal with Washington and Tel Aviv.

Even Washington's West European allies for NATO did not risk to openly and unreservedly support the US-Israeli hegemonist claims in the Middle East.

US withdrawal from Indian Ocean area urged

DAMASCUS, Jan. 14. (Tass).—A serious concern over the aggravation of the situation in the Middle East was expressed by the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party of Syria and the Communist Party of Greece.

A joint communique on the results of the visit of a delegation of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party to Greece and its talks with the Communist Party of Greece that was published here says that "a very dangerous situation formed in the region as a result of the adventurist policy of US imperialism, Zionism and some other reactionary forces that are seeking to regain the lost positions in the Persian Gulf area."

Both parties demanded the immediate withdrawal of the US naval forces out of the Indian Ocean area, the liquidation of military

anced alleging that they are of a "unilaterally anti-Western nature" and benefit only the USSR.

But these attempts to cast aspersions are abortive. The Soviet proposals have been regarded as exceptionally important and

Lie about "Soviet military menace"

MOSCOW, Jan. 14. (Tass).—The lie about the "Soviet military menace" is spread by the military-industrial complex, and poisons the atmosphere of international relations, complicates the solution of key problems in international politics, writes the journal "world economy and international relations". Added to the old fables about "Soviet advantage" in the sphere of conventional armaments and naval might is now the new "discovery" about the "Soviet Union's superiority in the sphere of medium range missiles". The conclusion is made from this that unless the West takes "emergency measures", Soviet intervention will become inevitable.

The journal points out that a certain NATO leader who wisely preferred that his name should not be given described as "blackmail" even the Soviet Union's decision to withdraw unilaterally from the GDR territory upto 20,000 Soviet servicemen, one thousand tanks and other types of military equipment, the decision that was announced in Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Berlin on October 6, 1979, and that has already been completely implemented by now.

Peking, on its part, also tries to intimidate European peoples with the "Soviet military menace", the journal writes. Acting at one with the aggressive circles of imperialism, it comes out against the proposals of socialist countries for further steps to develop the process of the political and military detente, against the effective measures of curbing the arms race, against the improvement of the world political climate.

"The Peking ideologists describe the eighties as a period which is fraught with great dangers, the period when 'a new world war will become inevitable' and so proclaim that it is necessary for war that will break out soon and will be a large-scale war, even a nuclear one. And the responsibility for unleashing such a war is shifted, of course, on the Soviet Union. Hence

bases so as to turn the ocean into a zone of peace.

The Arab Socialist Renaissance Party of Syria and the Communist Party of Greece also discussed the situation in the eastern Mediterranean. They pointed out that Greece's return into NATO's military organisation, the widening of the military presence of the United States and other NATO countries in the Greek, Turkish and Cyprus territories complicated the situation.

The Syrian and Greek parties expressed the resolve to continue the struggle for an all-embracing and just settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict, the settlement based on the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and the granting of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to create their own independent state.

epoch-making. Many media describe them as a "peace plan for the Persian Gulf" and express the hope that the United States, other Western countries, China, Japan, all states, which are interested in them, will respond by specific deeds.

the incendiary calls to the ruling circles of the United States, Japan, Western Europe to create a global anti-Soviet alliance. The partnership of the Chinese hegemonists and the imperialists is a new dangerous phenomenon in the international relations, the phenomenon that is dangerous for the cause of peace, for all peoples", the journal stresses.

MOSCOW, Jan. 14. (Tass).—The newspaper "Izvestia" urges to "look for points of continuity in a collective solution to the international problems for points of continuity in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean area, and not to provoke tension there", in an article contributed by Anatoly Gromyko, director of the African Studies Institute of the USSR academy of sciences.

"Le Monde" on Reagan's visit to Mexico

PARIS, Jan. (Tass).—The French newspaper "Le Monde" has published an article devoted to the recent meeting of U.S. president-elect Ronald Reagan and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, held in Ciudad Juarez, in Mexico. One of Reagan's aims, "Le Monde" says, was to enlist Mexico's membership in what is called a north American Common Market—an idea which he put forward during his pre-election campaign. The future head of the Washington administration would like the association to include the United States, Mexico and Canada, with the United States having a predominant position by force of its economic, financial and military power, and making its northern and southern neighbours satisfy its unquenchable thirst for oil and gas.

However, by going to Rio Grande, the newspaper says, Reagan was trying to lure Mexico with alleged support for equality in bilateral relations despite the opposite nature of his proposed policies elsewhere in Latin America. One should expect the Mexican President to have dissolved Reagan's illusions and warn him against returning to the big stick policy on the continent, "Le Monde" says.

The newspaper describes the Reagan-Lopez Portillo talks as a dialogue of

Racists blocking

(Continued from page 1)

"The daily underlines the firm position of all progressive forces towards the Geneva conference now taking place: 'At stake is real freedom and independence and the change for Namibia's African majority to take its fate firmly into its own hands'."

PRAGUE, Jan. 14. (Ceteka).—The Salvadorean people fighting against the military junta and for the liberation of the country has gained sympathy and support of all progressive forces in the world, said yesterday's Rude Pravo. However, the Salvadorean front for national salvation has a powerful enemy: a huge army apparatus and a number of fascist para-military organisations.

Touching upon Leonid Brezhnev's proposal on the normalisation of the situation in the area, Anatoly Gromyko writes: "Leonid Brezhnev's speech in the Indian parliament has been regarded with approval by the peoples and governments of many countries. The Afro-Asian countries in the Indian Ocean zone have every ground to regard the Soviet pro-

posals as an exceptional positive project, and a constructive initiative".

Political crisis in Puerto Rico sharpens

SAN JUAN, Jan. 14. (PL).—Luis F. Camacho, president of the Puerto Rican Bar Association warned against the political maneuvers by the colonial governor of the "free associated state" Carlos Romero Barcelo.

Camacho indicated the possibility of a "constitutional crisis with serious consequences if Romero continues to attack the island supreme court."

The governor recently accused the court of causing a constitutional crisis due to what he labelled "political favoritism".

The formulations of Romero Barcelo followed the raling of the Puerto Rican supreme court which ordered counting as valid the ballots just in favor of opposition parties but marked outside the proper squares on the ballot. Those votes will decide

Squabbles around EEC budgets

PARIS, Jan. 14. —Tass correspondent Valery Sna-shkov reports:

There may be a further aggravation of the differences between the European parliament and the governments of France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium, that refused to finance the draft supplementary EEC budget for 1980 and the 1981 budget, endorsed by the parliament.

Speaking on Monday, at the ceremony of presenting the new composition of the commission of the European communities to the European parliament, its chairman Gaston Thorn said that both budgets were lawful and had to be fulfilled. Thus, he supported parliament in its conflict with Paris, Bonn and Brussels.

At the same time com-

mentators note that Gaston Thorn did not pronounce the sentence in his prepared text, earlier handed to correspondents, to the effect that if the member-countries do not settle the situation voluntarily, the commission will have no other way out than to take the steps envisaged by the rules, i.e. to appeal to the European court of justice. Though it was explained by Gaston Thorn's entourage that the written text of his statement was official, many political observers believe that this "forgetfulness" indicates, at least, that the commission is not going to appeal to the court of justice in the near future.

It is quite possible that the chairman of the commission of the European communities relies on a gradual isolation of France—the most emphatic

opponent to the increase in the budgets. These calculations are not groundless: The government of Belgium, though it reaffirmed its position, reserved the right to adopt a final decision by the end of January. Bonn's reply, which must be given by January 21, is not yet known. Last weekend, Luxembourg joined those countries that are prepared fully to make their contributions to the budgets of the community, though declaring that the European parliament exceeded its powers.

Thus, France risks to be alone by the end of January, which inevitably will make its position more vulnerable.

Nevertheless, replying yesterday to questions asked by correspondents concerning Gaston Thorn's speech in the European parliament, Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister of France, declared once again that both "draft budgets were approved contrary to procedure. I don't see why the French government might change its position, he said.

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"It is also natural", Anatoly Gromyko goes on, "that the policy of sowing and stockpiling US nuclear weapons in proximity to the Soviet Union's southern borders affects the USSR's security interests and cannot but give rise to a resolute condemnation by the Soviet public opinion".

"Finally", he says, "the policy of militarism and the staking on the use of force have in fact boomeranged against the United States itself and have resulted in foreign policy failures. The fiasco of the US policy in Iran is a vivid proof of this. The Shah's regime there, armed, so to say, to the teeth with up-to-date US weaponry, 'depicted this life'. The peoples can give Washington no guarantees that the same lot will not befall the other venal regimes".

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